CAROLINA SPARTAN.

For the Carolina Sparton LINES

Written on leaving Glenn Springs, after brief sojourn there. Let others praise the ruby wine, Bich product of the clamb'ring vine, And others still, with pride extel. The joys derived from Alcohol:

Be mine in bumble verse to sing, The virtues of the Mineral Spring, Prepared by God himself, to cure I know, in-leed, that good Mynheer,

Commends his fav'rite Lager Beer; That Paddy, with a loud hugzi, Insists that Whiskey bears the sway; I know Britannia is imprest That London Porter is the best,

While Scotia, in her hours of giee, Prefers her durling "Barley Bree." Yet these, whatever be their name,

Bring neither health, nor wealth, nor fame, But step by step, induce us on, 'Till health and wealth and friends are gone While yonder pure and bubbling spring, Contentment, health, and pleasure bring,

Besides a grateful heart to own Our heavenly Futher's precious boon. CAROLAN.

GLENN SPRINGS, June 23, 1856.

CONNECTICUT.-C. R. Ingersoll, of New Haven, thus concluded a speech in the Connecticut House of Representatives, on the Sumner outrage:
Is there any necessity, or really any

reason, for magnifying the subject into a conflict between Massachusetts and South Carolina, or between the States of the North and those of the South? Representatives of States have been assaulted before -they have been even slain "for words spoken in debate." The halls of Congress have been exposed to scenes of violence before. It is only a very few years since that number of chief magistrates. pistols were drawn upon the very floor of the Senate. Who did not lament it? Who did not denounce it? But whoever proposed to make it the subject of such legislative action as these resolutions design? Sir, it is the crying evil, and the dangerous symptom of the times, that communities and States so easily become infected with the madness of individuals. One man pulls up the stakes which another has planted to mark out his squatter right in Kansas-and a fight ensues. And if it so happens that they went from different side of Mason & Dixon's line, it is straightway spread through the country with lightning speed, that it is a question between freeom and slavery-and that "the long expected crisis has at last arrived." The poto obtain power by raising a whirlwind that they may direct its storm-make their inflammatory appeals to popular assemblies, and seek to create an outside pressure, to It becomes a part of the popular religion of the day to "to substitutes rifles for bibles." Churches are even opened as riflemarts, and the minister of that law which says " Thou shalt not kill," dields up the Constitution of his country to the scoffs of the multitude, and thinks "it an everlasting disgrace to shoot at a man and not hit

Let it be our endeavor, sir-as it surely should be our duty-to keep our good old State from out this storm of passion. Inroking upon her people the calm influence of reason, let us do what in us lies to maintain this invaluable fabric of government, which the generations before us have sacrificed so much to build up.

Mr. Chapman, of Hartford, said: I do not regard freedom of speech as nearing the right existing in one person to slander and calumniate another without the suffering party having a right to call him to an account. To so regard it would be making a mockery of all law It would be to abolish the courtesies of life-to make the gift of language a curse instead of a blessing. The custom of giving utterance to gross personalities in debate is becoming quite too common in this country. It larly is it out of place in the United States Senate. That is the highest legislative body in our land, and if decorum of manner and propriety of speech are to be observed anywhere, it certainly should be in that branch of our National Congress. The walls of the Senate Chamber have echoed back the voices of the greatest men of our land. Intellect has been opposed there to intellect, and great minds have contended for the mastery. The names of men who have legislated there for the best interests of their country are recorded in history. Menof comprehensive minds; men not chained the there says:

1 single ideas, like the galley slave to an our; men who have dared to raise their you inquired after, and I doubt not but that each of eyes from their feet, and to act as if there was some other place on earth beside the dattle ground on which they stood; men who, disregarding worldly advantage and worldly gain, regarding no locality and no section, have striven to preserve intact the runion of the States, and to bequeathe to their children the blessings that they themselves enjoyed. And now, shaft those walfs be no longer ballowed! Shall the only echo which comes to us be that of

A physical assault is against all law. But there may be other assaults besides those of force, which are quite as hard to bear. There may be an assault by the tongue, as well as by the hand. The effects of a blow may pass with it. But a wound enade by the tongue may rankle for years, at may remain open for a life-time.

words latten with bitter culumny?

OUR FLAG WAS THERE, -Before the city of Lawrence was fairly subjugated, the flag of the Atchison company was planted upon the sife pit of the enemy. It was then carried by its brave bearer and stationed upon the Herald of Freedom printing office, and from thence to the large hotel and fortness of the Yankees, where it proudly waved until the artillery commenced battering down the building. Our company tering down the building. Our company was composed mostly of South Carolinians, under command of Captain Robert De Treville, late of Charleston, S. C., and we wenture the prediction that a braver set of men than are found in its ranks never bore not taken off this mouth, however, it will peel off arms. They were first and foremost in the expected fight, and only needed the opportunity to have distinguished themselves. South Carolina has just case to be proud of her sons in Kansas. Their bravery and patriotism are alike creditable to themselves

stock for the season of the year.

and the noble State that gave them birth

[Squatter (Kansus) Sovereign.

THE PRESIDENCY. The following is from the New York

Journal of Commerce: It is rather remarkable that the great State of l'ennsylvania has never given to the country a President, nor oven a candidate, until the present instance, while the small State of Massachusetts has furnished two Presidents, the still smaller State of New Hampshire one, and other States, not larger or less in size, such as New York, Olyo, Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana, have yielded from one to five chief magistrates each. It would now certainly seem to be the turn of the old Keystone, a noble State and one of the original thirteen, to till the presidential chair.

Of the fourteen Presidents thus far, the original thirteen or Atlantic States have had ten, but they all have been from four States, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Now Hampshire; so that nine of the old States have not enjoyed the bonor. And of the four Presidents from west of the Alleghany mountains, two were from Tennessee, and one each from Louisiana and Ohio; and we believe two of these, Jackson and Harrison, were natives, the first of North Carolina and the last of Vir-

giuia.

We hear much of the slave power, and that most of the important offices are filled by Southern men; but so far as the chief office of the country is concerned, the North has filled it about as often as the South. Of the fourteen Presidents, eight have been Southern men and six Northern; and without doubt within six months another Northern man will be elected, so that the figures will stand 8 to 7. Four of the Northern States have furnished Presidents, and only three of the Southern the eight from that section of our country. And had the colony of Mas achusetts embraced as much territory as the older settlement of Virginia, it is not improbable the North at this time would have furnished the greater

MR. CLAYTON'S BILL.

The following is the substance of the bill ntroduced into the Senate by Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, to give peace to Kansas. It is doubtful whether the Black Republicans will aceptace, it and certain that the Democracy will not. There is therefore no chance

for its passage:
"It provides that the Secretary of State shall cause a census to be taken, making one thousand persons the basis for one representive and two thousand persons for a member of the Council of the Territory. Legal voters must be bona fide residents three months before the election; and one month resident in their respective election districts. After the census and apportionment, the Governor is to issue his proclamation directing the election of the members of the Legislative Assembly, to be held Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D., of Charleston. not less than fifty, nor more than sixty days | The examination and commencement at T after the date of the proclamation. No great principle asserted in the Kansas and Nebraska bill relative to non-intervention on the slavery question, or whereby the people shall be prohibited from advocating prohibiting slavery in the Territory; or visited or threatened with any penalty or punishment; nor shall any test oath be required relative to the Fugitive Slave act or other law of Congress. Trial by jury to be as at common law; and no challenge or ob-jection to a juror shall avail which is not authorized by the rules of the Common Law, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill also provides that when the Territory shall contain ninety three thousand four hundred and twenty inhabitants, the people shall be authorized to call Palmerston, when interrogated in Parliament by a Convention for the formation of a State D'Israeli, and it was probably so, but as he had

MR. BUCHANAN, -At the ratification meeting in Washington on Wednesday, after other speakers:

Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, next addressed the meeting. He pledged James Buchanan to austain the rights of every section of the Union. Within the last six days he had himself heard the illustrious is out of place anywhere, but more particul candidate for the Presidency declare that if elected it should be his aim to crush out Abolitionism. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he | the temper of the public journals: pledged Missiscippi to roll up a majority of not less than 10,000 votes for the Demo-

> Butler, a worthy colored man, now living in New York, but who formerly readed in Virging. Mr. Walker had been recognised by the United States, York, but who formerly resided in Virginia. Mr. York, but who formerly readed in Virginia. Mr. Tyler calls Entler has "good friend," and answers the last accounts from America there was a pro-

whenever they neglit meet you, whether in your old native Virginia, or in your adopted State of New York. They say to you what is true in a regard to the penalties imposed on free persons of controlling to this State. Government for a reply, each returning to this State. But it may truly be said that the stringency of our law is reality to be and that the stringency of our law is reality to be an everymere capaged in the Uses of distinting their neighbors, rather than to the special and feelings of our own people. You were always treated by the continuous controlling to this State that the stringency of our law is reality to be a second to the factions interference of these who are everymere engaged in the Uses of distinting their neighbors, rather than to the special and form own people. You were always treated by the continuous of sumsable relations and faithful to all your engagements, and you can have a distinguish to the special and faithful to all your engagements, and you can have designed and the personance of the platform adopted state of the other training and the control and the control and the control and the control and the proposed of the platform adopted state of the other training to this State the abolition elarated to the platform adopted state of the control of the special and the control of the control of the special and the control of the special and the control of the special of the control of the spe

the Ex-President.

CUTTING TIMERS. - If oak, hickory or chestnut the second running of the rap and barked, quite a large tree will season perfectly, and even the twigs will remain sound for years; whereas that cut in winter and remaining till next fall—as theck as one's wrist—will be sap rotten, and will be almost process wrist—will be sap rotten, and will be almost process on the remaining till next fall—as theck as one's wrist—will be sap rotten, and will be almost to arise in many minds whether England's concilia-

enting times timber in the eighth month.

Many of the oak rails cut that year are yet sound, itself the second or third year, and leave the sap perfectly sound. The tops of trees are also more valuable for fuel than when cut in winter or spring. as long, I forfeit all my experience as worthless.

Leaves have their time to fall, And likewise sa have Us-The estimated stock of pork in Louisville is set

A own at \$8,000 barrels of all descriptions—a heavy

But there's this difference 'twist leaves and me, I follo more harder and more frequently.

A Toren's Sanatoguy.

The Spartan.

: PATERALERASE

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1856. Course of Thermometer at Fisher & Heinitah

-12 92

In mentioning the difficulty in Unionville last reck our informant gave the wrong christian name of Mr. Goss. It should have been Wesley, instead

THE LITERARY STAR

Has disappeared from the newspaper firmament Yesterday its proprietor announced its sale to Mr. farrow, of the Express, into which it will henceforward be merged. We are sorry to lose our neighbors from our side, but find solace in the asprance of the late editors that private interests will be promoted by the change.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

We have a dry and hot time. Vegetation suffers If we do not soon have rain gardens will be

ICE CREAM.

Friend R. D. Owen, New Brick Range, Church street, sympathizing with those who are compelled started the Ice Cream business, and is nearly atways prepared to reduce the temperature of the body by this delicious confection-for a dime.

DEATH OF JOSIAH KILGORE

We regret to learn that Josiah Kilgore, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Greenville District. died on Sunday morning last, at the residence of his son, Dr. B. F. Kilgore. His remains were taken to his own plantation on Monday, where they were interred

JARPER FOR JULY.

Narper is with us again, fresh from the teeming oresa of its industrious publishers. Hasty Pudding is its initial paper - a poem, illustrated, in honor of Indian corn. The No. is a good one to begin with. as it commences the new vokage. Harper Bros. New York, \$3 per annura, in advance.

College and High School Commencements

The Second Commencement of Wofford College takes place on the 15th July. Inaugural addresses will be delivered by Rev. Whitefoord Smith D. D. and Prof. W. Dul're. The commencement sermon will be preached on Sunday, the 13th by

stone take place on the 15th and 16th July, and influence the action of legislative bodies. laws shall tomain in force violative of the will as usual attract a large number. The address will be delivered by Proff. J. L. Reynolds, D. D. South Carolina College.
At our own Female College, the examinate

takes place about the same time. The address will or denying the extension or propriety of be made by Uon. C. G. Memminger, of Charles-

Spartanburg will be well filled up by these at-

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The American question occupies the public mind n England, and the news by the steamer America, which left on the 7th instant, relates almost entirely to those difficulties.

The dismissial of Mr. Crampton was known un-

officially, but the announcement by the Morana-Post of the fact produced much excitement. Lord

Ex-PRESIDENT TYLER'S LETTER TO HOPE DUT
LEE — The Northern papers are publishing a pri
vate letter written by Ex President Tyler to Hope kindly his inquiries concerning several gentlemen. Walker, with a view of its annoxation to Nicarag

The whole letter shows the angiable feelings of steady with a slight advance. The discount mared to leave Washington, the funds have closed

such application has already been made with promed under Mr. Polk, that he authorzed the offer of \$15,000,000 for that slip of territory.

Ladvise young farmers to try the experiment for hemselves, and if the post fences will not last twice has been held in Washington, to take into consider J. J. Brown, W. L. Perry, J. H. Austell, W. L. ration the formation of a Southern Commercial As so Shatton—the members to pledge themselves not W. D. Camp, J. M. Mills, W. A. Lipscomb, P. a list of 71 subscribers, out of the town of York Sociation—the members to pledge themselves not buy from, or do business with, any Northern House which will not respect the constitutional sociation—the members to pledge themselves not buy from, or do business with, any Northern House which will not respect the constitution in the Journal, the fellows which will not respect the constitution in the Journal, the fellows which will not respect the constitution in the Journal, the fellows where the remarks personal,) we could give the feet and a sociation of a southern Commercial As a log of the Sunt Find Series of the Sunt Find for honesty! Let us cafored our rights, art ask let Lean; Capt W. L. Lepsceano, 2d Lieut; and fiventy names to your one who owe us to: two and in the Sieux country, to compel them to fulfil the

THE CANBIDATES.

The coming Presidential struggle differs in man espects from any former one. Heretofore two great national parties existed, nearly balanced in numerical strength, and boasting supporters indifferently North and South. Each school had distinctive principles of doctrine and policy. Fragmentary organizations, predicated upon a single measure or idea, frequently intervened, holding the last-having continued one week. The Senior balance between the champions. This fortuitous Class, as you are aware, is not examined until Depower led to bargain and collasion, and often to greater moderation of sentiment than was consistent | in all respects, a very difficult one; and the "pawith honesty of purpose. This grasping after popula- | pers" seem to have been prepared as strict tests of rity, at the sacrifice of the Constitution, with the scholarship. Yet each Class sustained itself well, practical beneficence of Democratic measures, final and we venture the assertion that in no other Colly destroyed the Whig party, and revealed to its lege in the Union could so trying an Examination survivor similar danger. The issues growing out have been passed through with such satisfaction to of low duties, opposition to banks, distribution of the Professors-with such honor to the students. the land fund, and kindred measures, having ex- For the first time, the department of Greek Literaploded, new ones, of a sectional nature, were startd. This led to Black Republican, Know Nothing, and free soil parties - now split up into four inhar monious factions, united in nothing but opposition to the Democratic organization and a faithful constitutional administration of the federal Government. While demoralization was thus doing its return. work upon the elements of Whigery, the Democracy were undergoing a purifying process, casting up and throwing off old errors, and advancing the standard of the Constitution. Under the administration of Mr. Pierce lost ground has been recovered. Conservative statesmen, recognising the peril set honestly to work to repair the brenches made in near constitutional perfection as at the present time. Tried by whatever organic rule, it stands forth harmonious whole, and reflects new lustre upon its

But while we may honestly say this of the gov. ernment itself, as much cannot be vouched for the people of the North. Opposition to slavery is widespread - not perhaps, at present, assuming to interfere with it in the States, but limited to its exthe duration of the Union.

As parties now stand arrayed, even if the De-

our borders -- should allow his name to be used to ble" in politics to any extent. The Carolinian i to American patriotism

It is not wonderful that Mr. Fillmore should de-

sire the Presidency in virtue of direct selection by the people; but it is amazing that his well informed mind can cherish hopes of success in the midst of occuring events, on the issue of a solitary and unand the geners and practice of our government. Nor is our astonishment lessened when we consider that the adoption of Native American principles is contrary to the teners of his entire peblic life. It is little to his honor that such narrow views found. entrance into his large mind and foreign scenes and society, where prince and peasant yied in doworld in its philanthropy. He represented abroad the American character, and was presumed to be the collection at of American propagate. But also,

in politics and a clear and swindler in principle. other candidates, did not their insignificance down

P. Banks, of Mass , for President, and Gov. John

ston, of Pa., for Nice President.

Mr. Banks has formally refused to run, and the

them who now live would most certifully salate you whether in your add native Victoria or in your almost State of whether in the interval, any steps had been taken sey, for President, and Kenneth Rayner, of N. C.

and faithful to all your engagements, and you can now pending were of a very grave character, but he succeed men who conduct them he succeed hoped, and not without good reason. South and North, with ananomity heretofore un well vouch that all colored men who conduct them selves becomingly among us are treated at all times with consideration and respect. There are no types of Uncle Tow and his Cabin' except during the period of his quiet, and happy home with Mr. St.

The sincerely hoped, and not without good reason. South and North, with anaromity heretofore until the decussion may terminate peaceably. The Times' city acticle says: Although Lord Palmerston stated last evening that he had received information that Mr. Crampton had been order force the conservatives of the country. Let voters ket is in fair supply, in some instances at \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cise the right of suffrage as to return members to the Legislature who will reflect the preferences of one anti-Buehanan vote will mar the action of the

day closest. I never remember so general a lightof Representatives, consisting of Messer. Onver,
Howard and Sherman, cause on in the western
train yesterday meriong as for acide Relay House,
train yesterday meriong as for acide Relay House,
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the merion of the merion of the passage of the Relay House,
the merion of the and thence went to Washington. These genile near, it is understood, say that the affairs in the fusion, and delayed my return purposely until night territory are by no means in as had a state as has bad set in, and I would not have missed the sight opposed the late Columbia Convention. such application has already been made with promise of possession to this country of the Isthmus of Tehnantepee. So important was this route deem territory are by an incans in as that a state as has been represented, and that such representations will be made to the government at Washington as will be made to the government at Washington as will published accounts, they are comparatively meage, and of all all as are the published accounts, they are comparatively meage, and of all all as are the published accounts, they are comparatively meage.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CAROLINA SPARTAN. College Examination-Health of Columbia-Death of Captain Mathews - Politics and

Politicians - Mizella cous. Columbia S. C., June 23, 1856. Messas, Epirons; The June Examination of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes in the South Carolina College was concluded on Saturday cember next. The examination just finished wasture was included in the regular course-and Proff Rivers' papers on the "Agamemnon," the "Memorabilia" and "Homer" were among the most difficult-and yet among the best-of all that were submitted. Most of the students leave to-day, and we wish them all a joyous squimer and a safe

health of our city are abroad in the upper districts. Columbia always has been one of the healthiest plaees in the State, and as far as we know continues so to this day. It is true that many cases of sickness have recently occurred within her limits, but of former legislation to the stability of the Union they were occasioned by sudden changes in the adly. Corn has yet escaped damage and looks and the preservation of the rights of the sections, weather. A certain class of disease is now prevailing almost every where and it is not strange if a our political fabric. These have been measurably few deaths from it should take place in Columbia aur political fabric. These have been measurably seffected, and will ultimately be completed. In our judgment, so far as the government itself is concerned, it has never in its history approached so with the population, compare favorably with that of any other city in the Union No one need fear visiting the city, for as far as healthiness is con-cerned we would pass the summer here just as willingly as at the "Moultrie House" or any other summer resort.

You will find in the "Carolina Times" of to day

clusion from the Territories, from the District of few hours only. He will be buried this afternoon by the Richard Volunteer Rifle Company, of which sides, how vain and illusory would any other principles. This sentiment has met embodiment in party ma- be was once a member. The other companies of chinery, and we had hoped from it such union on the Independent Battalion will also unite in paying Presidential candidates as to offer pitched battle to the last tribute of respect to a worthy-officer-a the conservatism of the country, and thus decide useful citiz n - and an necomplished gentleman. His sudden death spread a gloom over the city.

The "Times" is yet battling away against "old mogracy triumph before the country in the Electo | Buck and young Breek." The "Southern Enterral Colleges, faction will explain defeat and eternize prise of Greenville has recently opened its batteries opposition. Therefore we experience regret and on the nomination, and the "Times" is evidently tooctification that a good man-a man with reputa- encouraged by the increasing opposition in the tion, who has worn the honors of the country, won State to Mr. Buchanan. The "Carolinian" suprespect at home and consideration abroad, apparent- ports the nominees warmly, and so does the "Exly anxious to see peace and harmony prevail in all aminer," though the latter of course does not "dabperpetuate an agitation that imperits all that is dear | publishing Secator Entler's reply to Summer and a noble reply it is -just such a one as we would expect from the eloquent, chivalrous Butler. It deserves to be printed in paniphlet form and to be scattered breadeast over the land.

The weather is oppressively warm, and needed. The cotten is growing repidly, with every sopular restriction, contrary to the spirit of the age | prospect of a large crop. The corn is only tolerable, except on the lowlands and river bottoms, where

Hoping soon to greet you in the "Spartan" CONGARER

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 12th inst., has news from Mexico to the 8th instant. We copy

Distraction, where interregates in Farmaness in Distraction and the most received the information from Mr. Grampton, in the Lords the most interest and in statement to make. The same answer was given in the Lords by Earl Grampton.

The Pario correspondent of the Post says that Picture of the public potential transport the state of the containing the of Pa. for P. esident, and John C. Breckiuridge, of Ky, for Vice President.

Third, normanical in New York, by the secoders from the American National Convention, Nathal franchibent and most bare faced impositions had been practised in the allowance of some rather large atems. The result was, that the Mexican government called for a revision of the 'convention,' which affairs our better large affairs our better to be confined as the income affairs our better to be come at the will be some affairs our better to be come at the will be some affairs our better to be come at the will be some affairs our better to be come at the will be some affairs our but to be come at the will be some at the convention. Convention which named Law for the position has rathed the nomination of French. It adheres, but the second took place, in consequence of at home, whilst the increases as to assure the prosperity of the people custoff the nomination of French II adheres, obstacles thrown in the way of the said ambassador, but one whilst the interests and home of already obstacles thrown in the way of the said ambassador, but one way to be based used to assure the prosperity of the people at home. Fourth, seconded in New York, by the second for the payment of the interest, &c. A very bad ders from the secoders from the American Nation of the discovering Comments on the subject. Senor Zayas left abrupily, threat on the subject. Senor Zayas left abrupay, tareat callor vengeance, and now a new Minister has senie, with slope of war and other able persuasions.

Should I be placed in the Excentive Chair it shall use my first exertions to cultivate peace and friend-slop with all nations, believing this to be our high-slop with all nations, believing this to be our high-slop with all nations.

the Legislature who will reflect the preferences of ble commotion—guas firing, bells rieging, banners the people. If this be done, we predict that not dying, lop hip hurrating, pyrotechnic displays, one and Euclidean value will must be action of the of a great public reposeng. Had I been ubsquitous, BETTER OF THE KANAGE INVESTIGATING COM-MITTER—The Baltimore Sum of the 20th says. "We

three years

MR. BUCHANAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

On the 16th instant, Mr. Buchauan addressed his letter of acceptance to the committee of the late National Convention, which had apprized him of his nomination. We append the material portion of his reply, leaving out nothing necessary to a full

understanding of his true position:

In accepting the nomination, I need senreely say that I accept in the same spirit the resolutions con-stituting the platform of principles creeded by the convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I we no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people. It will not be expected that in this answer F

should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions, and I shall therefore confine myself to he two topies now most prominently before the

And in the first place, I cordially concur in the And in the trist place, I cordinary concer in the sortingents expressed by the convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intellerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create of our dutisations among our fellow citizens will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion. The agriculture of the question of Domestic Slavery has ton long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affections from each other. The agriculture of the contraction of the

this Union and alienated their affections from each other. The agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Terriferies; and judging from its present character. I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality," The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived as it has been from the original and pure foundan of tegitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation those of a State, shall decide for thetriselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more chan give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Terrkory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly You will find in the "Carolina Times" of to day an appropriate notice of the death of Captain Joseph Mathews, Superintendent of the Arsenal Academy. He died yesterday after an illness of a horizontal this afternoon of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Beciple prove in practice in regard to the Territories.
This is apparent from the fact admitted by all that
after a Territory shall have entered into the Union and become a state no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abdshing of establishing slavery, as the case may be,

according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of and glorious contederacy is in constant unager of dissolution. This does as serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command-respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only stavicing conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow

sectional parties and restore the peace, friendslip and mutual confidence which prevailed in file good old time among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Gov roment which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same deter-mined for of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Pather of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced man; of the purest, the ablest and most independent The new Spanish Minister near the government of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times game by upon all and extinct party address. A place of armed Spanish verse is has attached. A place of the port of Vera Caux, the spanish is to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these carcanstances, I most cheer.

Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

hend, our national rights and national bonor must

The London correspondent of Noah's New York | nati was held a good reason for a refusal by this lask wounded. following account of the illumination in commented party in this State, did go, and the Convertion, to ration of the peace with Russin. Such general re- relieve Southern men from the long and expensive occur, would seem to indicate a pablic disinchas travel going North, thought it but mir, and so artou to war, and affords some assurance that war ranged, that the Convention in 1860 shall meet in the event, and says, "considering how much England has been, since daylight yesterday act has met equal condemnation at the hands of England has borne fails at the outset. Borne from the opposers of that of the present year, and it is whom? the United States? What has the United charged as a direct attempt to buy South Carolina. Truly solf-esteem must have large development in

> ----NEW PATER.—The Pee Dee Herald is the tiffe of a new and handsome paper recently issued in Cheraw, S. C., the second No. of which has just its neutrality to be violated. This, too, in reply to New Paren.-The Pee Dee Herald is the tiffe reached us. It is published and edited by Wm. L. T. Prince and J. Kandolph Mallory, at \$2 per attempting anything of the sort, it was only Eng annum, in advince. Politically, as nearly as we can taske out, the paper is of the old anti-democratic school, and if living at the time, would have

GEN. HARNEY AND THE STOUX .- It is said

ME BUCKANAN -- BIS SENTIMENTS.

To show what are the sentiments of Mr. Büchan-an on the great question between the North and the South we publish the tollowing extract from a letter written by him to the Democracy of Pent-sylvania, in 1850. The letter being for the eyes of Northern friends, of course his views were honestly given, and deserve more consideration from that

"Rest assured that all the patriotic emotions of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian so favor of the Union and the Constitution are shared by the Southers people. What battle-field has not been illustrated by their gallant deeds, and when, in our history, have they ever shrunk from sacrifices and sufferings in the cause of their country? What, then, means the muttering thunder which we hear from the South? The signs of the times are truly portentous. Whilst many in the South openly advocate the cause of secretion, a large majority, as I firmly believe, still fondly eling to the Union, awaising with deep auxiety the action of the North on the compromise lately effected in Congress. Should this be disregarded and nullified by the citizens of the North, the Southern people may become united, and then farewell, a long farewell, to our blessed Union. I am no alarmist; but a brave and wise man looks danger steadily in the face. This is the best means of avoiding it. I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the North neither sufficiently understands nor appreciates the danger. For my own part,"I have been steadily watching its approach for the last facen years. During that period I have often sounded the alarm; but my feeble warnings have been disregarded. I now solemnly declare, as the deliberate conviction of my judgment, that two thines are necessary to preserve this Union to the thines are necessary to preserve this Union. as the deliberate conviction of my judgment, that two things are necessary to preserve this Union

from the most immediate danger:

"I. Agitation in the North on the subject of Southern slavery must be rebuiled stull put down by a strong, energetic and culightened public opin-

"2. The fugitive slave his minst be excepted in its letter and in its spirit.

"To judge correctly of our relative duties towards the people of the South, we ought to place ourselves in their position, and do unto them as we would that they should do unto us in similar elreamstapees. This is the golden rule. It was under its benign influence that our Constitution of mutual compromise and concession was framed, and by the same spirit alone can it be maintained. Do the people of the North act in this Christian spirit, while stigmatizing their brethren of the South with the harshest epithets, and this, too, with a knowledge that the consequencer of these assaults must be to place in peril their personal safety, and that of all they hold most dear on earth. I repeat that this constant oritation must be arrested by the firm determination and resolute action of the vast majority of the people of the North, who are known to disapprove it, or the sacrifice of our glorious Union may and "2. The fugitive slave hav must be excepted in or the sacrifice of our glorious Union probably will be at last the consequence."

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS -FURTHER PARTICU-LARS.—The St. Louis Democrat, of the 13th in stant, has the following rumors from Kansas: stant, has the following rumors from Kansas:

It is reparted that four hundred men, on each side, were in the vicinity of Hickory Point, and that Tuesday, the 10th, was fixed upon, by common consent, for a battle. One hundred and thirty men—our informant at Kansas stated—marched through Westport on Monday, with fife and drum sounding, and banners flying all around, and apparently intent upon "war." They were proceeding in haste to join the pro-slavery force at Hickory

Point.
Gov. Shannon was at Kansas city on Tucsday Gov. Shannon was at Kansas city on Tucsday, but would start without delay for Fort Leaw nworth, and adopt the most positive measures for the restoration of quiet. Major Oliver, whose information comes from the Governor, told us that Shannon would issue a proclamation on Wednesday, the 17th, which would require the United States soldiers to disarm, and disband all companies of semed men for hostile purposes, wherever found, and in case for hostile purposes, wherever found, and in case of refusal, giving the officers discreti mary power to use force upon them. Right companies of United States troops are now on duty in the Territory, and it is stated by reliable persons that Gov. Shan non would order out those still left at Fort Leaven worth and Fort Riley, and would proceed with them in order to restore order in the Territory.

The rumor that the town of Osawatome had been account in rentired. River home was a second in rentired.

and many articles carried off, by 150 men, said to be from Westport, Mo. Gen. Whitfield with several hundred men had been ordered by Col. Summer to dishand. Col. S. had also deshanded the council of Leavenworth.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. McAfe. of the

Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheer fully piedge in yord, should the monunation of the Convent on be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted, in a firm but confice of the Executive shall be exerted, in a firm but confice of the Free State constitution. Martin F. Conway and five others of the Free State officers had also been

are thought mortally wounded but are doing well.

James Metice wounded, but getting well. Lam-James McGee wounded, but getting well. Lam-bert shot through the shoulder, but recovering; and

Connelly wounded in the thigh.

When the fight commenced our forces were nearly equal, but I haw that reinforcements for the abolitionists were near, and that the fight would b desperate, and if they persisted no one would be oft to tell the tale of cornage that must follow ed in riding off early in the engagement, was sent for reinforcements for us. My object was to gain time, and if possible have hostilities suspended for a while. With this view a flag of truce was sent out, and an interview with the captain reqre ted Capt, lirown advanced and sent for me. I approsched him and made known the fact that I was acting under the orders of the U.S. Marshal, and was only in search of persons for whom writs of ar-rest had been issued, and that I wished to make a proposition. He replied that he would hear no proposals, and that he wanted an unconditional pur

Mr. P. goes on to state that he, with his men. finally surrendered, and that they remained prisoners until released by Col. Sumner. He also state that the free State men had three men killed and

THE FOREICS NEWS .- By the arrival of the steamer City of Battimore at Philadelphia, we have a hint from the Lendon Times anticipatory of the dismissal of Mr. Ccampton. That journal expects States government imposed upon England? The fact is the British government is more discreet in this matter than the Times. And the House of Lords distinctly recognises and appliads the em-phatic manner in which the United States governa somewhat inconsistent allusion on the part of England to Russia. In the end, instead of Russia

The Times thinks that the dismissal of Mr. Dal-The Times thinks that the dismissal or all las will fellow immediately upon the knowledge of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. This may be, but the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. Mr. As some of the New England fanation have burned Mr. Brooks in effigy (a very harmless Poor Reliance—A meeting of Southerners will for Kansas: E. J. McKissick, A. J. Sanders ation the formation of a Southern Community of a Southern Commu the press may respond with petulence and pussion at lea t such is the habit of the Times. The Daily

two or three companies of troops at the several form out large orders for wheat and flour on French ac-